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Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

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Note

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Chapter I
Introduction

1. Ten years into the new millennium, the scope and magnitude of the tectonic shifts that are shaping the emerging global landscape are coming into sharper relief. The accelerated globalization of recent decades has linked people's fates together in ways we could only have imagined when the United Nations was created 64 years ago.

2. In recent times, the world has experienced unprecedented prosperity, peace, convergence on an increasingly universal normative framework and, thanks to the expansion of global communication, a heightened sense of community. However, not everyone has benefited from these global developments. Indeed, some have been left behind.

3. Just as over the past few decades, lives around the globe have become increasingly intertwined, so today, as our world is wracked by crisis, globalization is uniting our destinies in unprecedented ways. This past year the shock waves from the economic crisis spread to all corners of the globe with devastating effects on the most vulnerable populations and countries. An ongoing crisis of food insecurity continues to ravage families and communities, with over 1 billion people now going to bed hungry every night. The influenza A(H1N1) pandemic, the first influenza pandemic in over 40 years, has reminded us that our most precious commodity — our health — is linked to that of every other individual on the planet. Looming over all these crises, and potentially dwarfing them, the climate crisis we face continues to unfold, with scientists warning that the changes to our planet and its people are happening faster, and with a more severe impact, than most of our models predicted even a year or two ago.

4. We stand on a precipice. And yet, we cannot lose our nerve, or let the multiple crises turn into a crisis of confidence of our peoples. This is the ultimate multilateral moment. We are seeing the convergence of complex challenges across a spectrum of issues that lie at the core of the United Nations mission. To meet these challenges will require a multilateral effort of immense magnitude — one that draws upon the strengths and contributions of all the countries of the world, as well as their citizens.

5. Twenty-first century multilateralism must build on the multilateral foundations of the previous century, but must also broaden and deepen them in dramatic new ways. There are five essential elements of a new multilateralism that can lead us through the current crisis-ridden landscape to a more bountiful, peaceful and sustainable future.

6. First, the new multilateralism must prioritize the provision of global public goods that counter those threats that are contagious across borders and that most directly link the destinies of all our peoples: we must deal with climate change; ensuring economic stability, food availability and prosperity for all; global health; disarmament and non-proliferation; and the struggle against terrorism.

7. Second, a new twenty-first century multilateralism must recognize the complex interconnections among the challenges that confront us, both the global goods issues and the ongoing challenges of national and regional conflicts, humanitarian disasters and the struggle for truly universal human rights. Solving the

problems one by one is neither possible, nor efficient nor effective. An integrated approach must inform our every effort.

8. Third, it must privilege the most vulnerable people around the world and must deliver much-needed security, development and human rights for them. This is essential both on moral grounds, as solidarity is the glue which will keep our human family together, and on enlightened self-interest grounds. The systematic bias against the poor and most vulnerable in good times and bad is simply not sustainable. Twenty-first century globalization must be for all, and must in the first instance be premised on realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

9. Fourth, it must bring to bear a much broader and deeper set of forces to address the multiple crises, broadening our collective response to include at its core, not as add-ons, constituencies from the private sector, civil society and academia. Multi-stakeholder coalitions must become the norm and not the exception if we are to successfully address the challenges before us.

10. Fifth, our new multilateralism will need to adapt and strengthen the existing global multilateral architecture to address the challenges of the twenty-first century. This will mean drawing upon the strengths of all nations, particularly those that are rising with the new century. It will mean harnessing both power and principle. A choice between one or the other is a false one. It also means improving the channels and mechanisms that ensure that the voices of the weak and vulnerable are heard in key decision-making forums. The United Nations is uniquely positioned to marshal this effort.

11. Strengthening our multilateral institutional architecture will also require adapting our multilateral mechanisms to be significantly more robust, as well as faster, more flexible and responsive than they have ever been. This is due in part to the fact that the accelerated pace of life in our contemporary globalized world has shrunk our time horizons, requiring much faster decision-making, and in part to the fact that the alliances and cooperation necessary to achieve desired goals increasingly vary widely from issue area to issue area and change over time.

12. The United Nations can and should be the hub of the new multilateralism. The Organization must provide the platform to harmonize competing interests and views of how to solve the problems the world faces. The United Nations must also continue to develop its ability to deliver the required services to people all over the world, especially those most in need. Not only is this a natural vocation for a universal organization, it is also the comparative advantage of an organization that has global reach, draws upon the resources and strengths of all nations and is charged by its Member States to address the broad spectrum of security, development, humanitarian and human rights challenges.

13. The Organization is committed to adapting to the new realities of this millennium and as this report reveals, has already taken many proactive steps to do so. However, without the full engagement and support of Member States, the magnitude of the global changes under way will quickly overtake our capacities. But with the help and commitment of our Member States, the Organization can be the agent of transformation that helps the human family adjust and adapt to the tremors and tectonic shifts reshaping our world.

Chapter II
Delivering results for people most in need

14. As the financial and economic crisis threatens to drive nations to look inward, now more than ever, the United Nations has an important role to play in giving voice to the voiceless and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.

15. There is no question that the economic crisis is affecting us all in developing and developed countries alike. The United Nations report *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009* (E/2009/73) foresees that the world economy will shrink by 2.6 per cent in 2009, the first negative global growth since the Second World War.

16. Notwithstanding the hardships faced in many parts of the developed world, the scenarios unfolding in many developing countries are grimmer. At least 60 developing countries are expected to face declining per capita income. Weak capacities for crisis mitigation in most developing countries further threaten to undermine efforts to address poverty, hunger and disease.

17. As the guardian of the global development and security agenda, the United Nations must play a key role in addressing these crises. It must use this historical moment to promote progress.

A. Development

18. In 2000, with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations charted out an ambitious course for development. Today, that course is threatened by uncertainty. However, if the global community responds with unity and in a determined and coordinated fashion, we will be able to overcome this difficult period in the world's history and secure peace and prosperity for all.

1. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

19. With economies contracting, the resources needed to ensure continued progress towards the Millennium Development Goals are in short supply these days. At the same time, the demand has never been greater. The Millennium Development Goals require our redoubled efforts from now till the target date of 2015. As detailed in the 2009 Millennium Development Goals Report, in areas where global investments have been scaled up — such as in efforts on AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and vaccine-preventable diseases — we are seeing heartening progress. In areas where Millennium Development Goal investments are still lagging, such as primary education, maternal health, smallholder agriculture and basic infrastructure for the poor, the world is far behind in reaching its agreed targets.

20. Current projections suggest that overall poverty rates in the developing world will still fall in 2009, but at a much slower pace than before the downturn. For some countries, this may mean the difference between reaching or not reaching their poverty reduction target. According to the United Nations *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009*, this year 73 million to 103 million more people will remain in extreme poverty because of the current crisis. Without strong action to fight against hunger as outlined by the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food

Security Crisis, the targets to reduce the prevalence of undernourished people and underweight children will not be achieved by 2015.

21. The world is getting closer to universal primary education, although too slowly to meet the 2015 target. Major breakthroughs have been achieved in sub-Saharan Africa, where enrolment increased by 15 per cent from 2000 to 2007, and Southern Asia, which gained 11 per cent over the same period. Still, 72 million children worldwide were denied the right to education in 2007. Over the past five years, more girls have been enrolled in all levels of education. But the target of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 was missed. By denying education to children today, we are sentencing them to a life of poverty and we are having an irreversible negative impact on the future development of their countries.

22. It is of great concern that the current economic crisis is likely to have a dramatic impact on gender equality and women's empowerment. In many developing parts of the world, women provide most of the workforce to the agricultural sector. Those who are able to secure paid jobs outside agriculture generally fail to access decent work. They tend to be overrepresented in part-time or seasonal employment where job security and benefits are not provided. In Oceania, Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, this type of work accounts for more than 80 per cent of all women's jobs.

23. Historically, in many instances these patterns of employment make women most vulnerable to economic downturns. In poor households, particularly those where the main wage-earner is a woman, job loss has a devastating impact on the entire family. In economic downturns, the risk that women will become the victims of domestic violence also increases as unemployed husbands and fathers vent their frustrations at home. In order to accelerate efforts to protect women and reduce violence, the United Nations has initiated a campaign "Unite to End Violence against Women". The Organization urges Member States to support this effort.

24. Promoting and securing health is an ethical imperative and a foundation for prosperity, stability and poverty reduction. Health is at the heart of the Millennium Development Goals and a critical precondition for progress towards most other goals. Progress, however, has been mixed.

25. Despite a reduction in child mortality in all regions, deaths of children under five remain unacceptably high. Many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, have made little or no progress at all towards agreed targets. The levels are highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where, in 2007, close to one in seven children died before his or her fifth birthday. Child mortality tends to be highest among rural and poor families where mothers lack a basic education. The leading causes of these deaths — pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles — are all preventable through cost-effective improvements in neonatal and maternal care and basic health services. With a relatively small investment we can reduce child mortality markedly.

26. Progress on Millennium Development Goal 5 (reducing maternal mortality rates) is abysmal. In 2005, more than half a million women died as a result of pregnancy-related complications. Ninety-nine per cent of these deaths occurred in the developing regions, with sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounting for 85 per cent of all maternal deaths. In order to address this unacceptable situation, we

must mobilize a concerted campaign of Governments, international organizations, the private sector, philanthropists, civil society and average citizens. We cannot delay.

27. The gains in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, especially neglected tropical diseases, are encouraging. As a result of improvements in prevention programmes and wider provision of antiretroviral therapies, the number of people newly infected with HIV declined from 3 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2007 and the estimated number of AIDS deaths also appears to be declining (2 million in 2007).

28. Increased attention, coordination and funding are enabling countries to adopt more aggressive strategies against malaria. Evidence suggests that the rapid rise in the distribution of mosquito nets coupled with the large-scale expansion of prevention programmes, improved access to diagnosis and treatment and more effective antimalarial drugs have substantially reduced malaria cases and deaths.

29. Success in eradicating tuberculosis rests on early detection of new cases and effective treatment. To achieve the target of halving the world's 1990 prevalence and death rates by 2015, regions in Africa and major countries in Asia which are lagging behind will have to improve both the extent and timeliness of the diagnosis of active tuberculosis and increase the rate of successful treatment.

30. Reaching the environmental sustainability goals set for 2015 will require concerted effort. The extraordinary accomplishment of reducing consumption of ozone-depleting substances by 97 per cent in the 20 years since the Montreal Protocol was ratified, shows what can be achieved with sustained global cooperation and the integration of sustainable development principles into national policy frameworks. We must now shift the focus to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The current economic crisis provides an opportunity to make needed changes by encouraging green growth and clean technologies. We must also preserve our forests and wildlife. We should be particularly concerned by the rising reports of species facing extinction in the developing world.

31. We must also address the impending global water shortage crisis. More than 1.2 billion people live under conditions of physical water scarcity. Northern Africa and Western Asia are under serious stress, as are some regions within large countries, especially in Asia. We must promote practices and invest in technologies designed to reduce water wastage and increase water reclamation.

32. At their 2005 Gleneagles summit meeting, leaders of the Group of Eight countries promised to increase annual global official development assistance flows by $50 billion (in 2004 terms) by 2010, and within this envelope, to more than double aid to Africa by increasing annual flows by $25 billion. To date, these pledges have not been met. Nevertheless, meeting earlier this year, the Group of Twenty and Group of Eight reaffirmed previous commitments to increase aid, including the Gleneagles commitments, and to help countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These and additional resources will be necessary if world leaders are to address the growing needs of low-income countries.

33. For our part, the United Nations system is developing a comprehensive system-wide crisis response in support of national development strategies and plans to put into place a Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System that will track the impact of global crises on the poor and most vulnerable people. Concrete measures

such as these over the rest of the year will be crucial if we are to weather the current crisis and continue to make timely progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

2. The special needs of Africa

34. Over the past decade, Africa has achieved impressive rates of economic expansion and growth, reaching an average annual growth in gross domestic product of 5.9 per cent during 2004-2007. However, the global economic crisis could reverse these trends.

35. According to the *World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2009*, a sharp decline in Africa's average annual growth rate from 6 per cent during 2004-2008 to just 0.9 per cent is expected for 2009. Against this backdrop, unemployment and precarious employment are on the rise as lower export earnings and a decrease in government revenues are affecting all economic activity. In the absence of comprehensive social safety nets, this will severely impact people's livelihoods and thus endanger the timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

36. Over the past year the United Nations system has been able to strengthen its support for the African development agenda in general and the New Partnership for Africa's Development in particular. In July 2008, the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which brings together the leaders of the African Union Commission, the Africa Development Bank Group, the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank Group, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank and the United Nations, launched at the eleventh African Union Summit a comprehensive and fully costed set of recommendations on the key actions the international system could take to support Africa's accelerated achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The Organization is working steadfastly to see these recommendations financed and implemented. It has also made steady progress in improving the effectiveness and coherence of United Nations programme delivery in Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, where pilot joint programmes are being adopted.

37. Nevertheless, as the year progresses, there is a danger that deteriorating economic conditions will give rise to political tensions. We have already seen food riots in several African countries and a troubling re-emergence of unconstitutional changes of government. In Chad and Somalia, internal crises are reaching new levels of gravity, threatening to destabilize the region.

38. The international community must help Africa tackle the crisis. World leaders should adhere to the renewed commitments they made at the General Assembly's high-level meeting on Africa's development needs, held in September 2008, and through the adoption of the political declaration on Africa's development needs in Assembly resolution 63/1.

39. As part of Africa's growing architecture of institutions in peace and security, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the work of the African Union Peace and Security Council, the African Union's early warning system, the African Standby Force and the Pan-African Parliament are important. The steadily expanding strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the area of peacekeeping, is a positive development as is the United

Nations Security Council's decision to broaden the scope of its consideration of matters of peace and security to include violence against women and children, with special attention to Africa.

B. Peace and security

40. Unfortunately, in too many corners of the world, conflicts continue unabated and both State and non-State actors act with considerable disregard for civilians, often targeting women with particularly heinous crimes. Wherever possible, the United Nations is actively pursuing opportunities for peace. Over the past year the United Nations did have some success in improving the situation of those most-affected and needy populations. The global economic crisis added a new layer of complexity to our work by catalysing social unrest and political instability in many places.

1. Preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes

41. A key role of the United Nations is to assist national actors in resolving conflict at an early stage, and to help build national capacity to sustain peace and protect human rights. Without political settlements, the world will be left with festering conflicts which place a heavy burden on humanitarian delivery systems and on peacekeeping.

42. This past year, the Organization's engagement in preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes was extensive. Support was provided to the peace processes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, the Central African Republic and the Comoros. Following the elections, intensive diplomatic efforts took place in Zimbabwe under the overall mediation of the Southern African Development Community and South Africa. The Organization was also asked to support political processes in Kenya, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar. In all these cases, it offered political and technical support, often in cooperation with partners such as the African Union.

43. The Organization continues to support full-fledged negotiations in Cyprus and political dialogue and reconciliation in Iraq. In Nepal, the Organization provided assistance in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement. In Central Asia, it worked closely with all countries of the region to facilitate joint approaches to cross-border challenges, including terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime, and the management of natural resources.

44. As part of recently intensified diplomatic efforts by the international community in the Middle East peace process, the good offices of the Secretary-General have continued. The need for the resumption of direct talks on a two-State solution and comprehensive regional peace was underscored by events such as the major armed crisis in Gaza, discontinuation of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations undertaken in the Annapolis framework and limited progress towards Palestinian unity. In Lebanon, the Secretary-General's good offices were extended with a view to sustaining the relative calm that has prevailed in the post-election period.

45. The Organization looks forward to working further with Member States on investing in capacities to respond to crises quickly and effectively and to support peace processes more predictably and professionally.

2. Peacekeeping

46. The challenges that peacekeepers face today are unprecedented in scale, complexity, and risk level. Their engagement includes supporting political dialogue between parties, assisting national Governments to extend State authority, strengthening human rights and the rule of law, advising on security sector reform, supporting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and protecting civilians. The latter, in particular, is challenging the capacity of the Organization's peacekeeping missions to robustly implement authorized mandates.

47. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with the support of the Department of Field Support, currently manages 17 operations deployed across five continents. These operations comprise more than 117,000 deployed military, police and civilian personnel. The budget has risen to nearly $7.8 billion a year, at a time when available resources are in danger of shrinking.

48. On the ground, peacekeepers encounter a full spectrum of environments ranging from those where some form of conflict continues, to those where a fragile stability has been reached, to those where solid peace processes are in place and peacebuilding processes dominate.

49. Over the past year the United Nations peacekeeping presence in Chad, Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo increased. In Chad, a United Nations peacekeeping mission successfully succeeded the military force deployed by the European Union in March. In Darfur, deployments increased allowing the mission to project its presence more effectively. Nevertheless, the mission continued to lack resources, including helicopters, critical to the effective implementation of its mandate. The United Nations Mission in the Sudan has continued to support the resolution of core issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement which promise to enhance the prospects for stability in the entire region.

50. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, renewed fighting erupted at the end of August 2008. The Security Council approved in November the mission's request to deploy an additional 3,000 military and police to increase the flexibility and reaction capacity of the mission to meet emerging needs. While some of these additional capabilities were expected to begin deploying by July 2009, the deployment of other specialized capabilities remained uncertain.

51. A deteriorating security environment is also a primary concern for the United Nations presence in Afghanistan. The efforts of the United Nations mission have been focused on coordinating the international community's development assistance and providing support to national institutions, including their preparations for elections in August 2009.

52. In Somalia, the Organization pursued a carefully calibrated set of steps in support of the highly fragile peace process, as endorsed by the Security Council in resolutions 1863 (2009) and 1872 (2009). Preparedness plans are being drawn up in the event of a future decision by the Security Council to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping mission.

53. The past year saw relative stability and some progress towards a reduction of tensions in Lebanon. The United Nations peacekeeping mission focused its efforts on confidence-building and assisting securing stability.

54. In Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste, peacekeepers are supporting peace consolidation processes, extension of the rule of law, national capacity-building on gender equality issues and the creation of an environment conducive to the development of a sustainable local economy.

55. Despite divergent political views in the Security Council on the situations in Georgia and in Kosovo, the missions carried out their mandates over the past year supported by concerted diplomatic efforts. Following an agreement in the Security Council, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo began the phased handover of the operational responsibility in the rule of law area to the European Union in December 2008. The mission in Georgia came to an end this June due to a lack of consensus among Security Council Members on mandate extension.

56. Over the last year, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support continued to evolve and adapt. Important organizational reforms are under way, including developing a standing police capacity in a strengthened Police Division, increasing capacity in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and in the Office of Military Affairs in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and developing the capacity of the Department of Field Support as a service provider. Notwithstanding these recent reforms, much work still remains to ensure that the United Nations can meet evolving demands.

57. United Nations peacekeeping is at a crossroads. The Organization needs a renewed global partnership with Member States and its partners within and outside the United Nations system to ensure that requests for United Nations peacekeeping are accompanied by active political strategies and political support to implement mandates, support for faster deployment, and adequately calibrated and optimally configured human and capital resources. This is essential if the Organization is to deliver results for a more secure world.

3. Peacebuilding

58. The recent report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304) emphasized that peacebuilding is first and foremost a national process. In countries emerging from conflict, the needs of a country and its people are enormous. To seize the opportunities presented by the end of conflict, a timely, prioritized and adequately resourced response from national, regional and international actors is essential.

59. The report sets out a number of concrete proposals, including measures to improve not only the Organization's own response but also its ability to provide leadership to the wider international community during this period. Specifically, the report highlights the need to strengthen and support our leadership teams in the field, to promote strategic coherence from the earliest stage of the international response, to strengthen national capacity from the outset, to improve the international community's ability to provide rapid and predictable capacities, particularly in recurring priority areas, and to enhance the speed, flexibility and risk tolerance of post-conflict funding.

60. The evolving role of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office are closely linked to this agenda. Over the last year, Member States working through the Peacebuilding Commission have continued to provide support to nationally driven efforts to achieve sustainable peace in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

61. In the past year, the Peacebuilding Fund has provided funding assistance to a growing number of countries emerging from conflict. As of April 2009, with more than $309 million in deposits, the Fund had already allocated over $131 million to 12 countries for a total of 65 projects. These support national dialogue and conflict reconciliation initiatives, security and justice sector reform and demobilization and disarmament of former combatants. On 17 June 2009, the General Assembly approved revised terms of reference for the Fund which incorporate lessons learned from the operational experiences of the Fund over the last two years.

62. Despite all of this progress, additional efforts are needed to effectively meet the challenges of countries recovering from conflict and to close the gap in our institutional response to peacebuilding needs. Ensuring coherence among key national, regional and international actors will be essential for effective action.

C. Humanitarian affairs

63. Throughout 2008, the United Nations continued its efforts to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance worldwide in response to the devastating effects of several large-scale natural disasters, worsening conflict situations and the global food crisis.

64. In collaboration with Governments and other partners, the United Nations supported the humanitarian response to some 55 emergencies. The damage caused by Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, conflict in Georgia, the repeated hurricanes in Haiti and Cuba, the cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe and drought in Ethiopia were among the crises calling for coordinated efforts.

65. The year 2008 saw significant improvements within the international humanitarian system. The principles and approaches of the 2005-2006 humanitarian reform initiative which aimed to ensure a more rapid, predictable and accountable humanitarian response are now the standard way the United Nations system supports Governments and affected populations. The humanitarian architecture at the country level is now clearer: a Humanitarian Coordinator; a cluster (sector) lead agency for each of the main areas of humanitarian response; and an inclusive humanitarian country team which shapes overall strategic direction for the humanitarian response. The cluster approach — which establishes clear sector-based partnerships to address gaps and strengthen the effectiveness of humanitarian response — was implemented in 13 new countries, including 5 that experienced sudden-onset emergencies, bringing the total number of countries with Humanitarian or Resident Coordinators using the cluster approach to 33.

66. With almost $12 billion in humanitarian spending registered globally, 2008 was a year of near-record resource mobilization. About half of this global humanitarian funding was provided to projects in United Nations consolidated appeals and flash appeals, covering approximately 70 per cent of the $7 billion in

appeal requirements. This represented a 40 per cent increase in total funding over 2007.

67. Thanks to concerted mobilization efforts, $453 million was contributed to the Central Emergency Response Fund and $406 million to country-level pooled funds, ensuring better coordination of funding. This represented a 22 per cent increase compared to pooled resources obtained in 2007. The Organization and its partners also worked hard to improve relationships on the ground, particularly with non-governmental organizations, in order to improve assistance to those most in need.

68. Major challenges for some humanitarian work include growing humanitarian access problems, increasingly unsafe operating environments and decreasing respect for the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality. The challenges of providing timely and predictable humanitarian assistance will be intensified by the current global financial crisis. On the policy side, work on issues such as needs assessment, better impact evaluation and the transition from emergency relief must be intensified.

69. The year 2008 also brought new insights into how humanitarian work might be shaped in the future. Emerging threats like the global food crisis and climate change placed additional strains on the international humanitarian system, demonstrating how factors other than the traditional triggers of humanitarian crisis can generate acute vulnerability. The degree to which these issues are reflected in the global agenda remains inadequate. These new challenges remind the United Nations system, and the humanitarian community as a whole, of the critical need to remain flexible and adapt constantly to changing circumstances.

D. Human rights, rule of law, genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect, and democracy and good governance

70. History shows that economic crises often catalyse unhealthy trends in our societies and polities like chauvinism, racism, human rights violations and abrogation of the rule of law. For this reason and at this time, it is imperative that the United Nations make a special effort to promote respect for human rights and non-discrimination, support the further development of the rule of law globally, embrace genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect and renew its commitment and engagement to foster democracy and good governance. Protecting these rights is central to our mission to deliver to those most in need and is indispensable for our peace and development efforts to be sustainable.

1. Human rights

71. Notwithstanding the enormous progress made in recent years in the field of human rights in developing new legal instruments and strengthening institutions, serious violations of human rights continue to be committed on a daily basis in numerous countries around the world. Celebrations for last year's sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights revealed enormous popular enthusiasm for the ideals enshrined in the Declaration, but also provided a reminder of the distance still to be covered before we can proclaim the rights of all to be truly protected.

72. The anniversary of the Declaration coincided with growing recognition of the relevance of human rights in crafting responses to a host of global challenges, including climate change, the food and financial crises and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

73. Increasing economic hardship, exacerbated by the global economic crisis, has resulted in a rise in xenophobia and discrimination against migrants in many countries of the world. Nonetheless, the Organization's advocacy contributed to an increased number of Member States ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families and highlighted the human rights dimensions of migration.

74. Marginalization, disempowerment, racial discrimination and intolerance were also addressed at the Durban Review Conference in April 2009. Notwithstanding the tensions around the Conference, the outcome document does provide a basis for addressing racial discrimination globally and constructively addresses the crucial issue of incitement to racial and religious hatred. The Committee that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has further enhanced and streamlined its early warning and urgent action procedure to address grave and urgent threats to racial groups and ethnic populations in different regions of the world.

75. The universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council, under which the human rights record of 80 countries has been reviewed to date, has put additional emphasis on national implementation by creating a review mechanism with broad participation. A range of recommendations adopted through the process is already being implemented by many reviewed States with the support of the United Nations country teams on the ground. These are important achievements, but the Human Rights Council can and must do more to address the many serious human rights situations around the world.

2. Rule of law

76. The past year was a historic one for the effort to combat impunity for serious international crimes, owing to the renewed commitment by some Member States to the rule of law. Yet, scores of victims of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in many countries await justice.

77. The Organization continues to be the global centre for the promotion of the rule of law. Over 40 United Nations system entities conduct activities in more than 110 countries. Activities are vast and include the promotion and implementation of norms and standards in most fields of international law, supporting transitional justice, strengthening security and justice institutions and providing the rule of law in mediation processes (see A/63/64). The Organization includes judicial mechanisms, such as ad hoc tribunals, and supports other accountability mechanisms. This year marked the commencement of the functioning of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The Organization's rule of law activities also help address global challenges like international piracy; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for example, has been supporting Kenya and other East African countries in the prosecution of suspects involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia.

78. The arrangements to improve the coherence and quality of United Nations rule of law assistance are producing results. To provide overall policy direction, the Rule

of Law Coordination and Resource Group has issued guidance notes on the United Nations approach to rule of law assistance, justice for children and United Nations assistance to constitution-making processes.

79. The Organization's dialogue with Member States to promote rule of law at the international level has borne fruit in terms of both moving the rule of law agenda forward and contributing to an emerging consensus on assistance policies and coordination among key stakeholders.

3. Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect

80. The Secretary-General takes very seriously the responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities. Over the past year, two Special Advisers to the Secretary-General who address these issues have made significant efforts to achieve greater progress towards the establishment of a system that will prevent and respond to such crimes. Both mandates operate on the basis of three pillars of responsibility: the State's responsibility for its populations, international support for the State, and timely and decisive response by the international community, in accordance with the Charter, when States manifestly fail to protect their populations from the specified crimes.

81. The office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has put in place a framework of analysis to help in determining situations that if not addressed urgently could result in mass violations of international humanitarian law, including genocide. This framework suggests areas where proactive efforts for early warning and prevention can be undertaken. It has been reviewed by experts from within the United Nations system. Using the framework, the office has analysed a number of country situations in Africa and Asia.

82. The office has established an information collection system and has instituted collaboration with partners within and outside the United Nations. It has increased its visibility through the creation of a website and other means, as general awareness is one of the tools available for the prevention of genocide. Finally, the Special Adviser has strengthened his outreach activities with regard to Member States, in particular the members of the Security Council, by briefing every incoming President and by holding meetings for the exchange of information.

83. The Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect has addressed the conceptual, institutional and political dimensions of rendering operational the principles contained in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1). The report on implementing the responsibility to protect (A/63/677) — based on extensive research and wide consultations with Member States, United Nations departments, agencies and programmes, non-governmental organization representatives and independent experts — outlines an operational strategy for preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement, and for responding in a timely and decisive manner, in accordance with the Charter, when they occur. In late July, the General Assembly held a three-day debate on the Secretary-General's report that demonstrated both broad support for the Secretary-General's three-pillared strategy for addressing the responsibility to protect, as well as the need for continuing consultations and deliberation on its various aspects.

84. To improve early warning and assessment capacity, as mandated by paragraph 138 of the World Summit Outcome, the Special Advisers are consolidating appropriate mechanisms for an inclusive process of collaboration within the United Nations system and with Member States.

4. Democracy and good governance

85. Democratic principles are woven throughout the normative fabric of the Organization and have been continually strengthened by the progressive adoption of international norms, standards and resolutions, as well as by ever greater operational activity in the area of democracy promotion.

86. In the past year, the Organization provided ongoing support to almost 50 Member States in conducting genuine and periodic elections across a range of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development contexts. Examples included multiparty elections in Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Bangladesh, Honduras, Maldives and Guinea-Bissau. The Organization continued its extensive efforts to assist in the development of democratic institutions and good governance worldwide. The use of information and communications technology and e-government contributed to enhancing transparency, accountability and public administration.

87. The Organization's efforts to support democracy worldwide have been strengthened through the grant-making United Nations Democracy Fund. Specifically targeting local non-governmental organizations, the Fund's projects aim to strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. To date, the Fund has received more than $90 million in contributions and supported 204 projects around the world in two funding rounds.

Chapter III
Securing global goods

88. The world has changed. Ties of commerce, communication and migration are binding us ever closer. At the same time we see the emergence of a set of global threats that are challenging all of our fates. Just as the issues have become more interdependent, so have we.

89. The United Nations is ideally situated for providing the global leadership needed to address these twenty-first-century challenges. As the only universal organization with a comprehensive mandate, it can catalyse action by its entire membership and can build innovative stakeholder partnerships needed for addressing the range and scope of the challenges on the international agenda today. Moreover, the Organization's Member States expect it to do so. It is for this reason that at the beginning of his tenure the Secretary-General announced that one of his key priorities would be to deliver on global goods. This past year, he has adhered to this commitment, spearheading major policy initiatives in climate change, global health, counter-terrorism, and disarmament and non-proliferation.

A. Climate change

90. In 2009 — the year of climate change — Governments will convene in Copenhagen to negotiate and, hopefully, conclude a new global climate agreement. A strong, scientifically sound agreement in Copenhagen is essential for mitigating emissions, bolstering the adaptation potential of vulnerable countries and catalysing the lower-carbon green growth that will power a more sustainable global economy.

91. The Secretary-General has called climate change the defining challenge of our generation. It affects every sphere of activity, from energy and the economy to health, food, development and security. No issue better demonstrates the need for global solidarity. No issue is more fundamental to revitalizing the global economy and ensuring sustainable prosperity. And no issue is more essential to our survival as a species. From the moment the Secretary-General took office, he sought to mobilize the political will needed to address this increasingly grave global threat. This year, leadership at the highest level, from each and every country, is urgently needed to protect the planet, save lives and build a more sustainable global economy.

92. Last year's December meeting on climate change in Poznan, Poland, was an important milestone on the road from Bali to Copenhagen. Much remains to be done, however. While there are other forums for climate discussions, only the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change enjoys global legitimacy based on the principle of near-universal participation. It will continue to facilitate negotiations among all parties.

93. Several elements require resolution to seal a deal in Copenhagen. At present, these include ambitious mitigation targets from industrialized countries; mitigation measures from the developing countries, beyond what they are already doing; increased financing, both for mitigation and adaptation, including incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation; equitable institutional and

governance arrangements; and a framework for adaptation to assist those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

94. To further prospects for success in Copenhagen, the Secretary-General is organizing a high-level event on climate change for all Heads of State and Government at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2009. It will be the only international climate meeting before Copenhagen to bring together all the world's leaders, from the major emitters to the most vulnerable.

95. Going forward, the United Nations system is committed to assisting Governments in the implementation of all existing and future climate change agreements. To that end, the Organization continues to draw upon an increasingly coherent and well-coordinated response from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes focused on adaptation, capacity-building, climate knowledge, prevention of deforestation and degradation and technology development and transfer, which is coordinated through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

96. Numerous examples of inter-agency cooperation exist, including at the country level, where the Organization is delivering results for those most in need. One such initiative supports rainforest countries in reducing emissions caused by deforestation and degradation, while protecting indigenous livelihoods. Another helps developing countries strengthen their involvement in mitigation actions that advance sustainable development through the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

97. The inter-agency climate change adaptation network supports developing countries with the information and technology needed to bolster community-based climate resilience measures. Disaster risk reduction efforts, another core element of adaptation policy, are helping create safer communities, both now and under the more extreme weather conditions of the future.

98. Finally, the global green economy initiative, launched last year, provides policymakers with the timely analysis needed to help transform the economy in a lower-carbon direction. If it is fully implemented — and backed by an ambitious climate agreement in Copenhagen — lives and livelihoods can be saved and the world set on a safer, more sustainable course of green growth.

99. Combating climate change is a moral imperative — and an economic opportunity. In addressing the climate challenge, we can help catalyse economic recovery, improve energy access and food security for the poor and strengthen our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This year, we must join together to help realize the ultimate global good: protecting lives while protecting our planet, for this and future generations.

B. Global health

100. The Secretary-General has made advancing global health a core priority. In this interconnected world, illness and disease in one part of the world affect the well-being of people worldwide, either through direct or indirect channels. The influenza A(H1N1) outbreak reminded us that geography no longer guarantees immunity and that we can only protect ourselves if we come together and join forces. This is true for pandemics as well as the other global health challenges we face today.

101. The United Nations system has been working to prepare and respond to the possibility of a pandemic. Over the past years, the system has initiated advance planning, encouraged transparency in sharing real-time information and intelligence on the progress of diseases, advocated for investment in strong public health systems and sought to forge strong partnerships between the private, public and voluntary sectors. These measures have dramatically improved our response capacity to new outbreaks and emerging diseases.

102. The Organization has looked beyond the influenza outbreak to the more systemic problems underlying global health provision. These are closely linked to progress on development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A healthier world is a better world, a safer world and a more just world.

103. Central to this quest is the need to address maternal health, the Millennium Development Goal which lags behind the rest. Maternal health is a critical indicator of the health and prosperity of a nation. Women are central to building productive and social capital: they provide the labour force and the glue cementing communities together, and they frequently are responsible for caring for extended families which would otherwise be completely destitute.

104. Over the past few years, the Organization has seen important progress in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The multi-stakeholder partnerships that have been forged to address these diseases have proven to be effective. Ending malaria deaths, for example, may soon be a reality.

105. We must continue to address a host of diseases primarily affecting the world's poor in both the South and the North, particularly the neglected tropical diseases. We must also direct our attention to preventing and treating chronic diseases, especially heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer, which are the biggest killers worldwide. Without focusing on these threats to health, we will not be able to improve livelihoods and continue to expand healthy lifespans.

106. In the current economic crisis, there may be some temptation to cut budgets for health and reduce services available to the poor. This would be both morally wrong and economically counterproductive. Investment in health has huge positive implications for a country's economic and social well-being today and decades into the future.

107. Many of these themes have been picked up and further elaborated at the Economic and Social Council's 2009 Annual Ministerial Review on "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health". The Organization looks forward to continuing the dialogue to help fine-tune the strategies it is currently employing for a healthier world.

C. Countering terrorism

108. Addressing terrorism is one of the global challenges that must be met if we are to enjoy a future of peace, security and development. The General Assembly adopted resolution 60/288, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in September 2006 as a concrete plan to counter terrorism and the conditions conducive to its spread, while maintaining human rights imperatives. In September 2008, the Assembly renewed its commitment to the Strategy. Earnest efforts are needed at the national, regional, international and grass-roots levels to ensure the

continued implementation of the Strategy in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

109. In September 2008, Member States urged the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to institutionalize the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, a body established to ensure coordination and coherence in counter-terrorism efforts among various entities within the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 62/272). In response to this request, the Secretary-General has relocated the base of operations of the Task Force to the Department of Political Affairs. A new, full-time Task Force Chair will be appointed who will continue to work in a coordinated fashion with Member States and with the member entities of the Task Force, including the Security Council's counter-terrorism-related bodies.

110. In assisting implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Task Force has identified cross-cutting areas of work where cooperation across Task Force entities can provide added value. At present, eight working groups are organized around these cross-cutting issues: (a) integrated assistance for countering terrorism; (b) preventing and resolving conflicts; (c) supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism; (d) preventing and responding to weapons of mass destruction attacks; (e) tackling the financing of terrorism; (f) countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (g) strengthening the protection of vulnerable targets; and (h) protecting human rights while countering terrorism. The Task Force briefed Member States on its work most recently in March 2009.

111. As part of this work, last year the Secretary-General convened an international symposium on supporting victims of terrorism that brought together victims, experts and representatives of Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the media. The symposium gave victims of terrorism a human face and provided a forum for sharing best practices and discussing concrete steps to assist them.

112. While the Task Force and United Nations system entities have a role to play, the greater part of Strategy implementation must be undertaken at the national, regional and grass-roots levels. As the Organization looks to the future, it anticipates increased efforts to expand and strengthen partnerships between Member States, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and civil society.

D. Disarmament and non-proliferation

113. The world continues to face risks from the existence of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons; their geographical spread; and their possible acquisition by non-State actors and terrorists. Moreover, despite certain achievements in the field of conventional arms, the destabilizing accumulation and proliferation of conventional arms still remains a serious security threat.

114. There is an encouraging growing momentum towards achieving the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. This momentum has materialized in a variety of initiatives not just by civil society but by nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States alike. These efforts point the way to move from the divisions and paralysis of the past towards genuine dialogue and progress. The joint understanding for a follow-on agreement to the START Treaty resulting from the talks held in July in Moscow between President Barack Obama and President Dmitry Medvedev is

particularly welcome. The new verifiable and legally binding agreement will contain significant reductions in the number of strategic nuclear warheads and delivery systems.

115. There are challenges that require urgent global action. The second nuclear test that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted on 25 May 2009 was declared a clear and grave violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the norm established by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The event highlighted the urgency of the Treaty's entry into force.

116. Concerns remain about the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Efforts to find a peaceful resolution of the outstanding issues must continue. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a responsibility to implement measures to establish confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.

117. Last October, the Secretary-General outlined his five-point plan for disarmament. He encouraged nuclear-weapon States to make further cuts in their nuclear arsenals, underscored the need for new efforts to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty into force, and emphasized that the Conference on Disarmament must begin negotiations on a fissile material treaty without preconditions. In May, the Conference on Disarmament was able to reach an agreement on its programme of work, ending the stalemate that has virtually paralysed the world's single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament for more than a decade.

118. The review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regained part of the ground lost in 2005 and there are expectations that the States parties will continue to build on the positive momentum towards a successful 2010 Review Conference.

119. In the area of conventional weapons, combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons remains one of the Organization's priorities. The Organization calls upon Member States to negotiate and adopt a legally binding treaty on the import, export and transfer of conventional arms on a non-discriminatory and transparent basis. The United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to provide expertise and active support to build the capacity of States to fight the scourge of armed violence and eradicate illicit arms trafficking.

120. March 2009 marked the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention on Landmines. The progress thus far has been remarkable in stigmatizing the use and banning the transfer of anti-personnel landmines, although much remains to be done to achieve the goal of a world free of them. The Organization will continue to support the new Convention on Cluster Munitions — opened for signature in Oslo in December 2008 — to achieve its early entry into force. It also encourages the conclusion of negotiations on cluster munitions in the context of the Convention on Conventional Weapons as complementary and mutually reinforcing to the process leading to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

121. The coming year is likely to provide a window of opportunity for tangible progress in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. We must work together to maintain and reinvigorate effective disarmament and non-proliferation norms, so that stability and security can prevail both nationally and internationally.

Chapter IV
Creating a stronger United Nations

122. When the Secretary-General took office, he pledged that he would make reform a key priority. If the United Nations is to be successful in delivering to those most in need and addressing global challenges through the provision of global goods, it must improve and streamline its organizational functioning through improved accountability, transparency and efficiency. While current reforms are designed to optimize the Organization's performance, the full and active engagement and support of Member States is required to fulfil these expectations. Member States must align their demands on the Organization with a realistic assessment and subsequent provision of resources to attain the stated goals. We have much work ahead of us if we are to make the needed structural and policy improvements. Without these, we will not be able to be fully accountable to each other and to the global citizenry whom we serve.

A. The Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery, system-wide coherence and cooperation with regional organizations

123. In order for the United Nations to function effectively, the Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery and regional organizations must work seamlessly together. Over the past year, in collaboration with Member States, the Organization has been working hard to strengthen the core and build the connective tissue.

1. The Secretariat

124. If the Secretariat is to deliver results for those most in need, it must have a modern, efficient and nimble administration capable of supporting increasingly operational and field-based programmes. As part of proposed reforms, the Secretary-General launched a strategic workforce planning initiative designed to attract new talent and provide more mobility and career development opportunities for existing staff. In December 2008, the General Assembly agreed to replace the Organization's cumbersome contractual structure with a simplified framework and harmonize conditions of service across the Secretariat (resolution 63/250). The Assembly's decision to strengthen the development pillar of the Secretariat (resolution 63/260) is very welcome given currently overtaxed capacities.

125. Human resource reforms alone, however, are not enough to ensure timely and efficient delivery of results. The Secretariat's business processes must be streamlined and firmly rooted in a culture of client orientation. To this end, in December 2008 the General Assembly authorized the Enterprise Resource Planning project named "Umoja" that will redesign and integrate core administrative processes across the Secretariat and peacekeeping operations. A revised service delivery model, based on accepted best practices, will enhance the Organization's ability to fulfil its mandates more effectively by improving the way it delivers its finance, procurement, supply chain, logistics, central support and human resources services. In the meantime, it has already implemented a number of procurement reforms as well as the Lean Six Sigma capacity-building programme, which will support departments in implementing management reforms.

126. The global economic crisis poses a unique challenge this year to securing the funding required for the Secretariat to carry out its mandates. It has influenced budget proposals for the biennium 2010-2011 and has made reforming the budget process an even more pressing priority. The Organization is committed to strengthening the budget process. The Organization counts on the support of Member States to assist it in ensuring that there is a more timely discussion of the budget and that decision-making is focused on how resources are best spent to achieve results.

127. The Secretary-General is determined to develop a results-oriented culture at every level of the Organization, starting with senior management and cascading down to individual staff. This year for the first time, the assessment of each senior manager's performance in 2008 was published to demonstrate that achieving results and strengthening accountability and transparency are central to the Organization's management reform agenda.

128. Accountability was also strengthened through the introduction of a new system of administration of justice to handle internal disputes and disciplinary matters in the United Nations in a more efficient and professional manner. Two new tribunals, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, will provide a judicial review of cases where informal resolution has not been possible.

129. The capital master plan — the renovation of the Organization's Headquarters — is now well under way. This five-year project will modernize our facilities and result in a 50 per cent decrease in energy consumption compared to existing conditions. It will create a better work environment and should promote innovation and better performance.

2. Intergovernmental machinery

130. If the Secretariat serves as the heart, the various legislative and other bodies that make up the intergovernmental machinery function as the arteries and nerves, transporting the life blood and energy to the Organization. For the past year, in addition to their usual diverse activities, the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council have had the additional challenge of responding to the global financial and economic crisis.

131. The General Assembly played an important role in promoting dialogue and raising public awareness through interactive thematic debates on the financial crisis and its impact on development and on energy efficiency and new and renewable energy sources. These debates have helped forge consensus among Member States on policy responses.

132. In order to provide more opportunity for direct exchange between the Secretariat and Member States and enhance transparency and accountability, the Secretary-General continued with the well-established practice of periodically briefing the General Assembly on his most recent activities.

133. In December 2008, the General Assembly decided to hold its comprehensive review of the United Nations system's operational activities for development every four years instead of triennially. This is a welcome development as it will give more time to the United Nations system to focus on implementing recommendations.

134. Intra-State conflicts, threats of terrorism, piracy and nuclear proliferation have dominated the Security Council's agenda. In an attempt to address these complex challenges, the Security Council has increasingly taken a multidimensional approach which emphasizes prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding as interdependent and complementary components.

135. Over the past year, the Secretariat has worked to facilitate a number of Security Council missions, engaged with Member States to enhance the effectiveness of the Council's subsidiary bodies and expert groups and assisted in orienting newly elected Council members. As part of an initiative to increase transparency and information exchange, the Secretariat has also continued to make progress on technical matters, including the wider and more user-friendly dissemination of information vital to Member State implementation of the Security Council's mandatory sanctions measures, as well as the provision of information on the Security Council's programme and activities to non-Council members.

136. The Organization is following with interest the efforts of the Security Council to collaborate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and to streamline its working methods. The Organization trusts that the Security Council will consolidate the gains that have been made and keep moving forward.

137. The Secretary-General views reform of the Security Council as part of the ongoing efforts to make this indispensable organ more broadly representative and efficient. He encourages all Member States to maintain the momentum and engage in a fruitful process of negotiation.

138. The Organization appreciates the contribution of the Economic and Social Council to advancing thinking on the global economic crisis and financing for development. The Council's high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development produced important inputs for the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development convened in June 2009.

139. The Economic and Social Council has also provided important support to the global health agenda. In addition to a special event on "Philanthropy and the global health agenda", the Council has encouraged five country-led regional meetings on financing strategies for health care, promoting health literacy, addressing non-communicable diseases, fighting HIV/AIDS and promoting e-health. These contributed to the preparation of the 2009 Annual Ministerial Review on the theme of "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health".

3. System-wide coherence

140. The 2007 comprehensive policy review, General Assembly resolution 62/277 and ongoing informal consultations with Member States on system-wide coherence continue to guide our efforts to make the United Nations more coherent, efficient and effective at country, regional and global levels.

141. A bottom-up approach owned by national Governments is driving the progress that has been made to date in the "Delivering as one" pilot countries. Pilot countries are exhibiting greater Government ownership of United Nations development assistance at the country level; closer alignment of United Nations initiatives with

national priorities owing to more coherent and simplified common country programming and joint budgetary frameworks; efficiency gains and cost savings thanks to increasingly streamlined and harmonized business practices; better access to the normative, substantive and technical expertise of non-resident agencies; and empowered leadership in the United Nations country team/resident coordinator system. The pilots clearly present an important achievement for United Nations reform and strengthening efforts.

142. The Chief Executives Board, through its three pillars focusing on policy coherence, management and harmonization of business practices and the provision of operational guidance and tools, is providing more coordinated support to countries. The work of the Co-Chairs for system-wide coherence has advanced the intergovernmental dialogue on funding, governance, gender equality and empowerment of women. These efforts, both within the United Nations family and through the intergovernmental process, provide us with the foundations for the Organization to work more effectively in meeting the complex development needs of Member States.

4. Cooperation with regional organizations

143. The unfolding financial and economic crisis has further emphasized the importance of and opportunities for building partnerships with regional organizations and leveraging joint resources.

144. Strengthening the United Nations partnership with the African Union within the framework of the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme is a high priority. The recommendations of the Prodi report (S/2008/813, annex) on practical ways to support African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations will assist efforts to meet peace and security challenges on the continent. Desk-to-desk consultations between the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the African Union and collaboration with the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States on building capacities in mediation and conflict prevention provide excellent opportunities for coordinating and strengthening our joint peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding efforts.

145. The past year's desk-to-desk dialogue between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States, respectively, allowed valuable information-sharing and is building the basis for more in-depth collaboration.

146. In Asia, the Organization works closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Coordination and exchange of information with the Commonwealth and the Pacific Islands Forum increased proportionately to our engagement in Fiji during 2008 and early 2009.

147. The Organization has continued to develop cooperative ties with the European Union. This included annual desk-to-desk dialogue and ongoing discussions on capacity-building in mediation and security sector reform. We have continued our cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including through the annual meeting on conflict prevention issues.

148. These examples point to a continuous deepening of our cooperation and partnership with regional bodies along a vast spectrum of activities and the Organization looks forward to continued collaboration.

B. Global constituencies

149. Expanding our partnerships with civil society, the business community and academia is of utmost importance if the Organization is to be at the cutting edge of innovation in both policy and operations. Over the past year, there have been a number of important initiatives that have served to deepen the Organization's engagement with these important global constituencies.

1. Strengthening partnerships with civil society

150. Collaboration between civil society and the United Nations was evident in the preparations for a discussion of financing for development last December. More than 250 civil society organizations and networks participated in the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in Doha, Qatar. The Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted by the Conference, emphasizes the role of civil society organizations in the implementation of the conference outcome and reaffirms the need for their continued engagement in the follow-up process.

151. The Organization has been working with traditional and new media to reach millions of viewers and listeners around the world and to inform and engage world public opinion, public organizations and civil society groups to help shape public attitudes and expand support for multilateralism. The campaign "Know Your Rights 2008", developed by the United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels, highlighted 425 human rights-related projects from 55 countries in all continents. Over 116 million people participated worldwide in the United Nations campaign to "Stand Up and Take Action against Poverty" in 2008, up from 43 million in 2007. These demonstrations of solidarity are particularly relevant to younger audiences, who can help tip the balance in creating a global movement.

152. This year, the Organization launched a new initiative to engage civil society — the Academic Impact — which seeks to strengthen the links between the United Nations and institutions of higher learning across a number of diverse disciplines ranging from technology and medicine to education and the fine arts.

2. Engaging the business community

153. In the past year notable efforts were made at the institutional and operational levels to enhance engagement with the business community, despite an environment of global economic upheaval. For the first time, the United Nations hosted a private sector forum in conjunction with the annual debate of the General Assembly. At the forum, business leaders made important contributions to intergovernmental discussions on the Millennium Development Goals and food sustainability. The decision to hold this forum annually — with the upcoming meeting focused on climate change — marks a new phase in collaboration.

154. At the operational level, there has been a steady evolution in the capacity of the Organization to work with business. The launch of a new United Nations-business website in September will provide a markedly improved platform for proactive engagement. Additionally, the business community has worked to advance key issues through the United Nations Global Compact, which stands as the world's largest corporate citizenship initiative with 6,500 participants in more than 130 countries.

Chapter V
Conclusion

155. It is clear that, over the past two and a half years, the Organization and its Member States have begun to make structural and policy changes that will be crucial in defining the nature of multilateralism in this new century. The role of the United Nations in this new framework is gradually crystallizing.

156. The United Nations is emerging as a key partner in managing the consequences of the economic crisis by identifying, protecting and advocating for the poorest and most vulnerable populations. The Organization is also showing a willingness to take on the hardest issues related to humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping in the hardest places. In order to respond to growing demands from our Member States, the Organization is building its mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding support capacities. In the area of human rights and rule of law, it is operationalizing the responsibility to protect and increasing its systemic capacity.

157. In response to the emerging global threats that characterize the new environment, the Organization is adapting itself to ensure that it can deliver on a set of crucial global goods. In two years it has turned climate change into a leaders-level issue. It helped revive negotiations with the adoption of the Bali Road Map and is taking important steps towards sealing the deal in Copenhagen on an ambitious agreement consistent with the science. The coordinated United Nations response to the influenza A(H1N1) outbreak is testimony to the advances made over the past years in improving response to global health challenges at national and international levels. In the fight against terrorism, the Organization has secured full consensus on a global counter-terrorism strategy and catalysed its implementation.

158. To meet these increasingly demanding and complex challenges, the Organization has initiated with Member States important steps to strengthen its accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. It will continue to build on the improvements it has made to deliver more within constrained resources on the mandates entrusted to the Organization.

159. When generations look back at 2009, they are likely to recall it as a pivotal year, a year which signalled the end of several decades of global optimism and euphoria and the dawn of a new era of sobriety and realism in national and international affairs. A year when confidence in global prosperity and progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals united with the acknowledgement of a sense of joint purpose. They will recall its multiple crises and complex challenges and the manner in which the global community tackled them. Let us hope that they also characterize this year as a turning point in history, where Governments and peoples around the world made a conscious decision to strengthen our international community and unite to address the world's problems through decisive action. Let us join together to make 2009 the year when we remade the world, restoring global hope and solidarity and renewing the foundation for international security and peace, sustainable development and human rights.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2009: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005
Developing regions	45.5	32.9	26.6
Northern Africa	4.5	4.4	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.4	58.2	50.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	10.9	8.2
Caribbean	28.8	25.4	25.8
Latin America	10.5	10.2	7.4
Eastern Asia	60.1	35.6	15.9
Southern Asia	49.5	42.2	38.6
Southern Asia excluding India	44.6	35.3	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	39.2	35.3	18.9
Western Asia	2.2	4.1	5.8
Oceania	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.7	7.8	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	6.3	22.3	19.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.6	3.0	0.3
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	0.1	1.9	0.5
Least developed countries	63.3	60.4	53.4
Landlocked developing countries	49.1	50.7	42.8
Small island developing States	32.4	27.7	27.5

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2009.

Indicator 1.2
Poverty gap ratio[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005
Developing regions	15.6	11.6	8.0
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.2	25.7	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	3.8	2.8
Caribbean	13.4	12.7	12.8
Latin America	3.5	3.4	2.3
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	4.0
Southern Asia	14.5	11.2	9.8
Southern Asia excluding India	14.2	9.9	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	11.1	9.6	4.2
Western Asia	0.6	1.0	1.5
Oceania	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.9	2.5	1.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2.1	7.5	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.5	0.8	0.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	0.0	0.5	0.2
Least developed countries	27.5	24.7	19.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.9	20.2	15.5
Small island developing States	14.4	12.3	11.9

[a] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. It is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line (at $1.25 PPP per day) by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.
[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
(Percentage)

	2005[a]
Northern Africa	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9
Eastern Asia	4.3
Southern Asia	7.4
South-Eastern Asia	5.7
Western Asia	6.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.0
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	8.2

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed
(Percentage)

	1998	*2008*
World	1.0	2.1
Developing regions	0.7	4.5
Northern Africa	1.9	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.7	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.3	2.9
Eastern Asia	3.4	7.5
Southern Asia	3.4	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	-8.6	3.2
Western Asia	-0.4	2.2
Oceania	-5.5	3.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	-2.7	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.5	4.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	-2.7	6.1
Developed regions	1.7	1.6
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	0.5	7.1
Least developed countries	1.0	3.7
Landlocked developing countries	-1.1	3.4
Small island developing States	-2.1	0.8

(b) GDP per person employed
(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1998	*2008*
World	17 203	21 449
Developing regions	7 597	11 201
Northern Africa	16 546	18 977
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 252	5 258
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 063	21 659
Eastern Asia	5 307	11 097
Southern Asia	4 873	7 427
South-Eastern Asia	6 835	9 336
Western Asia	34 676	43 021
Oceania	5 645	5 434

	1998	2008
Commonwealth of Independent States	12 547	22 191
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	6 354	11 897
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	14 264	25 563
Developed regions	60 181	71 301
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	14 267	24 971
Least developed countries	2 065	2 910
Landlocked developing countries	3 438	4 973
Small island developing States	18 320	23 528

Indicator 1.5

Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
World	62.5	61.6	61.1
Developing regions	64.6	63.3	62.5
Northern Africa	42.7	42.3	45.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.4	64.0	64.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.0	58.5	61.3
Eastern Asia	74.8	73.7	71.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	60.1	59.1	60.2
Southern Asia	58.8	56.5	55.9
Southern Asia excluding India	58.2	55.9	57.5
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	66.5	65.8
Western Asia	48.3	46.2	44.5
Oceania	67.7	68.3	68.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	58.0	53.8	57.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	57.1	55.6	58.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	58.3	53.3	57.5
Developed regions	56.5	56.6	56.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	52.4	51.7	47.9
Least developed countries	70.7	69.2	69.1
Landlocked developing countries	65.9	65.8	67.8
Small island developing States	53.5	56.1	57.3

(b) Men, women and youth, 2008

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	73.0	49.3	44.4
Developing regions	75.5	49.2	45.1
Northern Africa	67.9	22.7	26.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.8	55.2	48.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.9	48.3	45.2
Eastern Asia	75.5	67.0	53.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	70.0	50.8	32.6
Southern Asia	77.3	33.3	41.1
Southern Asia excluding India	78.4	35.9	46.2
South-Eastern Asia	78.2	53.6	45.9
Western Asia	66.5	20.8	26.9
Oceania	72.8	63.9	53.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	63.6	52.7	34.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	64.2	53.1	37.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	63.4	52.6	33.1
Developed regions	63.6	48.9	42.9
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	54.7	41.6	25.3
Least developed countries	79.6	58.8	57.1
Landlocked developing countries	75.7	60.2	54.9
Small island developing States	69.7	45.3	40.7

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

	1991	*2000*	*2008*
World	43.3	31.4	18.0
Developing regions	56.3	39.5	22.2
Northern Africa	6.8	5.7	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.5	63.6	57.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.7	12.3	6.4
Eastern Asia	69.5	35.8	9.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.7	2.9	1.3
Southern Asia	62.0	52.6	34.0
Southern Asia excluding India	53.9	45.5	30.8
South-Eastern Asia	45.6	33.1	15.2
Western Asia	8.6	9.6	9.3
Oceania	49.1	40.3	33.5

	1991	2000	2008
Commonwealth of Independent States	4.5	7.5	4.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	15.8	25.7	19.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.7	2.2	0.1
Developed regions	0.4	0.3	0.2
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	23.0	16.9	9.8
Least developed countries	59.4	59.8	50.3
Landlocked developing countries	56.0	55.6	44.7
Small island developing States	16.7	18.6	18.5

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
World	55.1	52.5	49.3
Developing regions	69.0	63.7	59.2
Northern Africa	34.4	32.2	31.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.0	78.7	75.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	32.4	31.9
Eastern Asia	69.6	59.8	52.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	36.5	35.7	30.8
Southern Asia	80.1	79.3	74.9
Southern Asia excluding India	72.6	71.0	67.7
South-Eastern Asia	69.0	65.0	60.6
Western Asia	43.5	33.3	28.1
Oceania	70.8	67.9	75.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.9	16.1	12.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	21.4	39.1	29.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.2	9.4	6.9
Developed regions	12.2	11.2	9.9
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	20.1	30.6	22.0
Least developed countries	87.3	84.8	81.2
Landlocked developing countries	69.6	74.7	71.0
Small island developing States	36.9	36.8	39.3

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
World	52.5	50.8	47.9
Developing regions	64.4	60.4	56.2
Northern Africa	31.9	28.9	27.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.6	73.4	69.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	33.4	32.0
Eastern Asia	63.4	55.1	48.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	32.8	29.2
Southern Asia	76.3	76.0	71.7
Southern Asia excluding India	68.4	66.9	63.9
South-Eastern Asia	64.6	61.3	57.7
Western Asia	37.5	29.2	25.6
Oceania	66.0	62.7	69.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.1	15.7	12.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	19.8	37.0	28.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.7	9.4	7.4
Developed regions	12.1	11.8	11.2
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	17.5	29.4	22.5
Least developed countries	83.5	80.5	77.3
Landlocked developing countries	66.9	71.5	67.2
Small island developing States	36.4	37.9	40.7

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2008
World	59.1	55.0	51.3
Developing regions	76.7	69.0	63.9
Northern Africa	43.8	43.0	42.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.0	85.8	82.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.3	30.5	31.6
Eastern Asia	77.3	65.5	58.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	41.8	39.8	32.9
Southern Asia	89.7	87.8	82.7
Southern Asia excluding India	83.2	81.2	76.3
South-Eastern Asia	75.2	70.1	64.8
Western Asia	63.5	47.7	37.0
Oceania	76.9	74.1	83.4

	1991	2000	2008
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.6	16.5	12.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	23.3	41.5	30.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	2.6	9.5	6.5
Developed regions	12.4	10.5	8.4
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	23.3	32.1	21.4
Least developed countries	92.6	90.9	86.5
Landlocked developing countries	73.0	78.7	75.6
Small island developing States	37.9	35.0	37.2

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	2007
Developing regions	31	26
Northern Africa	11	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	6
Eastern Asia	17	7
Eastern Asia excluding China	12	6
Southern Asia	54	48
Southern Asia excluding India	67	48
South-Eastern Asia	37	25
Western Asia	14	14
Oceania	—	—

(b) By sex, 2000-2008
(Percentage)

	Boys	Girls	Boy-to-girl ratio
Developing regions	34	34	0.99
Northern Africa	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	27	1.06
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—	—
Eastern Asia	—	—	—
Eastern Asia excluding China	22	21	1.06

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Southern Asia	45	47	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	41	42	0.98
South-Eastern Asia	25	25	0.99
Western Asia	14	14	1.00
Oceania	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	5	5	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7	7	1.00
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	—	—
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	3	3	1.02

(c) By residence, 2000-2008

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions	30	17
Northern Africa	8	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	5
Eastern Asia	9	2
Eastern Asia excluding China	6	7
Southern Asia	48	35
Southern Asia excluding India	37	44
South-Eastern Asia	26	21
Western Asia	18	7
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	8	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	3	3

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

	1990-1992	*2004-2006*	*2008*
World	16	13	14
Developing regions	20	16	17
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	28	29
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	8	8
Eastern Asia	15	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	12	13

	1990-1992	2004-2006	2008
Southern Asia	24	22	21
Southern Asia excluding India	24	22	22
South-Eastern Asia	24	15	15
Western Asia	6	8	8
Oceania	12	13	15
Commonwealth of Independent States	6	<5	<5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	15	11	9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<5	<5	<5
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	39	34	34
Landlocked developing countries	34	27	28
Small island developing States	23	21	21

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education

(a) Total[a]

	1991	2000	2007
World	82.0	84.7	89.0
Developing regions	79.6	83.0	88.1
Northern Africa	82.8	91.3	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	58.5	73.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.7	94.3	94.9
Eastern Asia	98.0	99.1	95.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	97.3	97.3
Southern Asia	71.9	79.1	89.8
Southern Asia excluding India	—	66.3	79.4
South-Eastern Asia	95.6	94.3	94.1
Western Asia	80.4	84.8	88.2
Oceania	—	—	—

	1991	2000	2007
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.0	90.5	93.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.3	93.7	95.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.8	88.0	92.5
Developed regions	97.9	97.4	96.4
Least developed countries	53.0	58.7	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.7	63.1	77.4
Small island developing States	67.3	81.5	76.0

[a] Primary- and secondary-level enrolees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

(b) By sex[a]

	1991		2000		2007	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	87.2	76.7	87.3	82.3	90.3	87.7
Developing regions	85.7	73.3	86.2	79.6	89.6	86.5
Northern Africa	89.7	75.5	94.0	88.4	97.4	93.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	49.5	61.8	55.0	76.1	70.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.5	86.3	95.1	93.5	94.9	94.8
Eastern Asia	100.0	97.3	98.6	99.7	94.9	95.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	—	99.2	95.3	97.9	96.7
Southern Asia	85.7	57.0	85.7	71.9	91.7	87.8
Southern Asia excluding India	—	—	71.6	60.7	81.1	77.6
South-Eastern Asia	97.8	94.0	95.5	93.0	94.7	93.4
Western Asia	87.0	73.3	89.1	80.4	91.5	84.7
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.2	89.8	90.8	90.2	93.8	93.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.6	88.0	93.7	93.6	96.0	94.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.0	90.6	88.5	87.5	92.2	92.9
Developed regions	97.7	98.1	97.5	97.4	96.1	96.8
Least developed countries	58.6	47.2	62.3	55.0	78.0	74.0
Landlocked developing countries	58.2	49.2	67.6	58.6	80.1	74.7
Small island developing States	63.6	71.1	82.8	80.1	77.3	74.6

[a] Primary- and secondary-level enrolees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a]

	1999			2007		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	81.7	84.4	78.8	87.3	89.2	85.3
Developing regions	78.9	82.2	75.5	85.8	88.0	83.4
Northern Africa	86.6	90.4	82.6	95.1	97.0	93.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.9	54.2	45.6	63.1	68.5	57.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.6	96.1	97.1	100.4	99.7	101.2
Eastern Asia	101.8	101.5	102.1	100.7	101.2	100.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.5	96.5	98.6	97.9	99.9	95.9
Southern Asia	66.9	73.4	60.0	80.6	83.0	78.0
Southern Asia excluding India	60.5	64.3	56.4	69.1	71.4	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	89.2	89.9	88.4	98.1	98.4	97.8
Western Asia	80.4	86.8	73.8	87.0	92.3	81.5
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	95.9	96.3	95.5	96.6	96.9	96.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95.6	95.9	95.2	98.6	99.5	97.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	96.1	96.5	95.6	95.1	95.0	95.3
Developed regions	99.2	98.6	99.9	98.6	97.9	99.2
Least developed countries	44.0	47.9	40.1	59.1	63.0	55.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.1	58.3	47.8	64.4	68.9	59.7
Small island developing States	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.5	74.8	74.1

[a] Primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented. The primary completion rate is calculated using the gross intake rate at the last grade of primary, which is defined as follows: "Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade". (*Global Education Digest 2004: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World* (Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2004), annex B, p. 148).

Indicator 2.3

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

(a) Total[a]

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994	*1995-2004*	*2005-2007*
World	76.2	82.1	83.9
Developing regions	68.0	76.8	79.4
Northern Africa	48.6	60.9	67.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	59.5	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.6	89.7	91.0
Eastern Asia	79.1	91.4	93.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.1	99.0	99.0
Southern Asia	47.5	58.9	64.2
Southern Asia excluding India	45.6	52.9	59.3
South-Eastern Asia	85.1	90.2	91.4
Western Asia	75.8	82.2	83.8
Oceania	65.3	65.5	65.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	98.2	99.2	99.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.8	98.4	98.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	98.3	99.4	99.6
Developed regions	99.1	99.3	99.3
Least developed countries	46.1	53.4	56.6
Landlocked developing countries	55.7	60.3	62.9
Small island developing States	80.2	82.0	84.0

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

(b) By sex[a]

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994		*1995-2004*		*2005-2007*	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
World	82.4	70.0	87.1	77.3	88.4	79.4
Developing regions	76.6	59.1	83.4	70.1	85.4	73.4
Northern Africa	61.4	35.7	72.3	49.5	77.3	58.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.1	45.0	68.9	50.8	71.1	53.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.7	85.6	90.5	89.0	91.7	90.3
Eastern Asia	87.8	70.1	95.4	87.3	96.6	90.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.3	98.8	99.3	98.7	99.3	98.7
Southern Asia	60.1	34.0	70.3	46.7	74.4	53.3
Southern Asia excluding India	55.9	34.7	61.7	43.8	67.9	50.3

	1985-1994		1995-2004		2005-2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
South-Eastern Asia	90.1	80.4	93.3	87.3	94.2	88.7
Western Asia	85.4	65.5	90.0	73.9	91.1	75.9
Oceania	70.0	60.4	70.1	60.7	68.9	61.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.4	97.2	99.6	98.9	99.6	99.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	98.8	96.9	99.0	97.8	99.1	98.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.5	97.3	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.4
Developed regions	99.4	98.8	99.5	99.1	99.5	99.2
Least developed countries	56.1	36.6	63.0	44.2	65.8	47.8
Landlocked developing countries	62.4	49.3	68.2	53.0	70.9	55.4
Small island developing States	81.9	78.6	83.5	80.6	84.6	83.4

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1

Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary[a]

	1991	2000	2007
World	0.89	0.92	0.96
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.94
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.94	1.01	0.99
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.96	0.98
Southern Asia	0.77	0.84	0.95
Southern Asia excluding India	0.77	0.83	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	0.98
Western Asia	0.82	0.88	0.91
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.89

	1991	2000	2007
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	1.00
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	1.00
Least developed countries	0.79	0.86	0.92
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.83	0.90
Small island developing States	0.96	0.95	0.95

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

(b) Secondary[a]

	1991	2000	2007
World	0.83	0.93	0.95
Developing regions	0.75	0.90	0.94
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.81	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.06	1.07
Eastern Asia	0.78	0.97	1.01
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.99	1.01	0.97
Southern Asia	0.60	0.77	0.85
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.91	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.98	1.03
Western Asia	0.69	0.80	0.84
Oceania	0.82	0.91	0.87
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.03	1.00	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.98	0.98	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.06	1.02	0.98
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	1.00
Least developed countries	0.58	0.82	0.81
Landlocked developing countries	0.85	0.87	0.84
Small island developing States	1.05	1.04	1.03

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

(c) Tertiary[a]

	1991	2000	2007
World	—	0.95	1.08
Developing regions	—	0.77	0.96
Northern Africa	0.54	0.68	1.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.63	0.67
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	1.13	1.19
Eastern Asia	—	0.55	0.96
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	0.60	0.68
Southern Asia	—	0.67	0.77
Southern Asia excluding India	—	0.73	0.88
South-Eastern Asia	0.83	0.90	1.11
Western Asia	—	0.82	0.93
Oceania	—	0.68	0.85
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.16	1.21	1.29
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1.04	0.91	1.07
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.20	1.27	1.33
Developed regions	1.07	1.20	1.29
Least developed countries	—	0.53	0.58
Landlocked developing countries	0.86	0.75	0.80
Small island developing States	—	1.21	1.55

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2007
World	35.3	37.6	38.6	39.0
Developing regions	31.5	33.5	34.3	34.7
Northern Africa	21.0	19.8	19.5	20.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.8	26.2	28.0	28.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.5	40.7	42.1	42.7
Eastern Asia	38.0	39.6	40.9	41.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	39.3	41.9	43.8	44.2
Southern Asia	13.4	17.2	18.3	18.8
Southern Asia excluding India	15.0	18.5	18.7	18.3
South-Eastern Asia	35.6	37.4	37.0	37.4
Western Asia	17.3	19.6	20.7	21.2
Oceania	32.8	35.1	35.6	35.8

	1990	2000	2005	2007
Commonwealth of Independent States	49.5	50.2	51.0	51.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	45.4	45.5	46.2	46.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	50.3	51.2	52.1	52.1
Developed regions	43.4	45.4	46.4	46.5

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005	2009[b]
World	12.8	12.5	15.6	18.5
Developing regions	10.4	10.8	13.9	17.2
Northern Africa	2.6	2.1	5.4	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.1	14.2	18.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	14.8	19.0	22.2
Caribbean	22.1	19.9	26.0	29.4
Latin America	8.6	12.9	16.4	19.4
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	20.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	17.2
Southern Asia	5.7	6.7	8.6	16.7
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.6	8.8	18.7
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	9.7	15.5	17.3
Western Asia	4.6	4.7	5.0	9.2
Oceania	1.2	3.4	3.0	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	7.3	10.2	14.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	7.1	9.9	14.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	7.5	10.5	14.1
Developed regions	16.3	17.5	20.9	22.9
Least developed countries	7.2	7.3	12.9	18.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.0	7.7	13.4	21.0
Small island developing States	15.2	13.1	17.8	20.9

[a] Single or lower house only.
[b] As of 31 January 2009.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-five mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2007*
World	93	80	67
Developing regions	103	88	74
Northern Africa	83	48	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	183	164	145
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	33	24
Eastern Asia	45	36	22
Eastern Asia excluding China	31	28	27
Southern Asia	122	95	77
Southern Asia excluding India	134	105	88
South-Eastern Asia	77	46	34
Western Asia	67	46	34
Oceania	85	69	59
Commonwealth of Independent States	46	40	26
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	62	42
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	26	23	15
Developed regions	11	7	6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	30	19	13

[a] Deaths of children before reaching age 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2007*
World	64	55	47
Developing regions	71	60	51
Northern Africa	62	39	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	98	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	28	21
Eastern Asia	36	29	19
Eastern Asia excluding China	24	22	21
Southern Asia	87	70	58
Southern Asia excluding India	97	77	66

	1990	2000	2007
South-Eastern Asia	53	35	26
Western Asia	52	36	28
Oceania	62	52	46
Commonwealth of Independent States	39	34	23
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	64	52	36
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	22	19	13
Developed regions	9	6	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	24	16	11

[a] Deaths of children under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2007
World	72	72	82
Developing regions	71	70	80
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	73
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92	93
Eastern Asia	98	85	94
Eastern Asia excluding China	95	88	95
Southern Asia	57	58	72
Southern Asia excluding India	60	68	84
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	84
Western Asia	79	87	87
Oceania	70	68	62
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	97	98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	96	97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	85	97	99
Developed regions	84	91	93
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	91	93	96

[a] Children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a,b]

	1990	*2005*
World	430	400
Developing regions	480	450
Northern Africa	250	160
Sub-Saharan Africa	920	900
Latin America and the Caribbean	180	130
Eastern Asia	95	50
Eastern Asia excluding China	—	170
Southern Asia	620	490
Southern Asia excluding India	—	570
South-Eastern Asia	450	300
Western Asia	190	160
Oceania	550	430
Commonwealth of Independent States	58	51
Developed regions	11	9
Least developed countries	900	870

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
[b] No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	Around 1990	*Around 2007*
World	58	64
Developing regions	53	61
Northern Africa	45	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	70	87
Eastern Asia	94	98
Southern Asia	29	42
Southern Asia excluding India	15	30

	Around 1990	*Around 2007*
South-Eastern Asia	46	68
Western Asia	62	77
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	98	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	96	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed regions	99	99
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	99	98

[a] For deliveries in health-care institutions only.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

Contraceptive prevalence rate[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2005*
World	52.8	63.1
Developing regions	50.2	62.3
Northern Africa	44.0	60.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.0	21.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.0	71.8
Eastern Asia	77.5	86.4
Southern Asia	38.5	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.9	60.7
Western Asia	43.3	54.1
Oceania	—	28.8[b]
Commonwealth of Independent States	61.2[c]	66.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	54.5[c]	55.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	63.4	71.2
Developed regions	66.5	67.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	56.0	57.4
Least developed countries	16.1	30.2
Landlocked developing countries	22.6	33.9
Small island developing States	46.8	55.2

[a] Among women aged 15-49 who are married or in union.
[b] Data from 2000.
[c] Data from 1995.

Indicator 5.4

Adolescent birth rate[a]

	1990	*2006*
World	61.0	48.7
Developing regions	66.5	53.0
Northern Africa	42.9	28.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	130.6	123.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.4	71.8
Eastern Asia	21.3	4.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	5.8	3.1
Southern Asia	90.1	52.0
South-Eastern Asia	50.4	44.4
Western Asia	63.6	51.1
Oceania	82.3	61.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	52.1	28.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	44.8	28.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	55.2	28.3
Developed regions	34.7	22.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	48.2	29.5
Least developed countries	129.3	120.5
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	105.2
Small island developing States	80.4	65.7

[a] Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

Indicator 5.5

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit[a]

(Percentage)

	Around 1990	*Around 2006*
World	64	79
Developing regions	64	79
Northern Africa	48	77
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	95
Eastern Asia	80	90
Southern Asia	48	70
Southern Asia excluding India	22	57
South-Eastern Asia	73	92
Western Asia	54	77
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	90	96

[a] Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel, at least once.

(b) At least four visits[a]

(Percentage)

	2003- 2008[b]
World	47
Developing regions	47
Northern Africa	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	42
Latin America and the Caribbean	83
Eastern Asia	—
Southern Asia	36
Southern Asia excluding India	34
South-Eastern Asia	**74**
Western Asia	—
Oceania	—

[a] Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel, at least four times.
[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 5.6
Unmet need for family planning[a]

(Percentage)

	Around 1995	*Around 2005*
Developing regions	13.7	11.1
Northern Africa	16.3	10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.2	24.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	10.5
Eastern Asia	3.5	2.3
Southern Asia	19.1	14.7
South-Eastern Asia	12.8	10.3
Western Asia	16.4	12.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	13.5[b]
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	14.7	15.0
Least developed countries	25.9	24.5
Landlocked developing countries	25.1	24.8

[a] Among married women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years).
[b] Latest available data pertain, approximately, to 2000.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years[a]

(Percentage)

	1990		*2002*		*2007*	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Developing regions	0.3	51	1.0	57	0.9	58
Northern Africa	<0.1	20	<0.1	27	0.1	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	54	5.4	59	4.9	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2	27	0.5	35	0.6	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	19	0.1	26	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	b	<0.1	23	<0.1	27
Southern Asia	<0.1	35	0.3	38	0.3	38
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	14	0.1	24	0.1	27
South-Eastern Asia	0.2	15	0.4	32	0.4	34
Western Asia	<0.1	41	0.1	46	0.1	47
Oceania	<0.1	27	0.4	36	1.3	39
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	10	<0.1	21	0.1	25
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	b	0.7	27	1.2	31
Developed regions	0.2	14	0.3	21	0.3	23

[a] No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

[b] Data not available: epidemics in this region are recent and no data are available for earlier years.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2000-2008[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	30	29	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	49	—	—
Southern Asia	1	22	2	38
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	—	3	49

[a] Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the last 12 months.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2000-2008[b]

(Percentage)

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
World	85	19	48	31[c]
Developing regions	67	19	41	31[c]
Northern Africa	3	8	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	24	30	30
Southern Asia	4	18	2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	11	3	—	—
South-Eastern Asia	5	18	4	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	11	28	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	8	20	3	7
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	7	18	2	5

[a] Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

[c] Excludes China.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years,[a] 2000-2008[b]

	Number of countries with data	*School attendance ratio*
Developing regions	46	0.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	0.77
Southern Asia	2	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	3	0.84

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a,b]

(Percentage)

	2006	*2007*
Developing regions	22	31
Northern Africa	24	32
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	57	62
Eastern Asia	18	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	<1	<1
Southern Asia	10	16
South-Eastern Asia	32	44
Oceania	25	38
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	14
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	21	22
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9	14
Developed regions	—	—
Least developed countries	20	31
Landlocked developing countries	23	32
Small island developing States	30	44

[a] Receiving antiretroviral therapy.
[b] No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

(a) Incidence[a]

World	47
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	278
Latin America and the Caribbean	5
Caribbean	9
Latin America	5
Eastern Asia	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	1
Southern Asia	10
Southern Asia excluding India	11
South-Eastern Asia	14
Western Asia	2
Oceania	238
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.5
Least developed countries	175
Landlocked developing countries	168
Small island developing States	102

[a] Number of new cases per 1,000 population, 2006, in malaria epidemic countries.

(b) Deaths[a]

	All ages	*Children under five*
World	17	139
Northern Africa	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	574
Latin America and the Caribbean	<0.5	1
Caribbean	4	10
Latin America	<0.5	1
Eastern Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	0	0
Southern Asia	1	5
Southern Asia excluding India	2	9
South-Eastern Asia	3	7
Western Asia	1	2

	All ages	*Children under five*
Oceania	43	126
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.5	<0.5
Least developed countries	68	374
Landlocked developing countries	65	357
Small island developing States	26	113

[a] Number of deaths per 100,000 population, 2006, in malaria epidemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets[a]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (28 countries)	20[b]

[a] 2006-2008.

[b] Data for a subset or 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with trend data showed that the use of insecticide-treated bednets among children increased from 2 per cent in 2000 to 20 per cent in 2006.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs[a]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (30 countries)	36
Southern Asia (4 countries)	7

[a] 2006-2008.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	*2000*	*2007*
World	122	119	118
Developing regions	149	140	139
Northern Africa	60	48	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	150	204	234
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	55	44
Caribbean	90	76	74
Latin America	83	54	41
Eastern Asia	122	107	100
Southern Asia	172	161	160
South-Eastern Asia	277	228	202
Western Asia	55	42	38
Oceania	202	188	158

	1990	2000	2007
Commonwealth of Independent States	48	101	96
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	114
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	44	100	89
Developed regions	25	19	14
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	60	83	69

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	2000	2007
World	294	250	195
Developing regions	370	303	234
Northern Africa	65	50	43
Sub-Saharan Africa	333	389	421
Latin America and the Caribbean	128	77	56
Caribbean	151	116	101
Latin America	127	74	53
Eastern Asia	331	270	195
Southern Asia	543	415	268
South-Eastern Asia	459	333	265
Western Asia	93	61	51
Oceania	395	360	302
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	146	112
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99	137	138
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	69	150	102
Developed regions	29	22	14
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	100	120	78

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	2000	2007
World	27	24	20
Developing regions	34	29	23
Northern Africa	6	4	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	44	48
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7	6
Caribbean	20	16	14
Latin America	11	7	5
Eastern Asia	26	21	15
Southern Asia	44	39	27

	1990	2000	2007
South-Eastern Asia	66	45	30
Western Asia	8	6	6
Oceania	52	41	33
Commonwealth of Independent States	7	16	14
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	9	14	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	7	17	13
Developed regions	3	2	2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	8	11	10

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)

	2000	2007
World	28	63
Developing regions	29	63
Northern Africa	89	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	72
Eastern Asia	29	77
Southern Asia	14	67
South-Eastern Asia	39	75
Western Asia	36	54
Oceania	12	20
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	51
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	53
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4	50
Developed regions	22	56
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13	83

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	2000	2006
World	82	85
Developing regions	82	85
Northern Africa	88	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	81	76

	2000	2006
Eastern Asia	94	94
Southern Asia	83	87
South-Eastern Asia	86	89
Western Asia	80	85
Oceania	76	77
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	64
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	76
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	59
Developed regions	76	70
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	85	84

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005
World	31.3	30.6	30.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	27.3	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.2	46.0
Caribbean	23.4	24.9	26.1
Latin America	50.3	47.5	46.3
Eastern Asia	16.5	18.1	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	14.6	13.3	12.7
Southern Asia	14.0	14.3	14.2
Southern Asia excluding India	7.5	7.0	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	56.3	49.9	46.8
Western Asia	3.3	3.4	3.5
Oceania	68.3	65.0	63.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	38.6	38.7	38.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	46.6	46.7	46.7

	1990	2000	2005
Developed regions	30.4	30.7	30.8
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	29.6	29.8	30.4
Least developed countries	30.3	28.4	27.4
Landlocked developing countries	19.1	17.8	17.2
Small island developing States	64.4	36.1	62.5

Indicator 7.2

Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]

(Millions of metric tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	21 899	24 055	28 013	28 704
Developing regions	6 803	9 731	13 107	13 817
Northern Africa	232	362	437	424
Sub-Saharan Africa	465	555	652	644
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 078	1 325	1 449	1 513
Caribbean	84	97	103	114
Latin America	994	1 228	1 346	1 399
Eastern Asia	2 940	3 980	6 235	6 714
Eastern Asia excluding China	525	574	610	611
Southern Asia	1 009	1 675	2 051	2 179
Southern Asia excluding India	319	489	627	668
South-Eastern Asia	427	778	1 045	1 046
Western Asia	646	1 049	1 227	1 286
Oceania	6	7	11	11
Commonwealth of Independent States	3 796	2 144	2 303	2 371
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[b]	499	330	387	410
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[b]	2 806	1 814	1 915	1 960
Developed regions	11 173	11 961	12 337	12 244
Least developed countries	62	111	152	156
Landlocked developing countries	51	403	462	487
Small island developing States	139	161	180	188
Annex I countries[c,d]	11 602	12 561	12 979	12 881

(b) Per capita

(Metric tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.4
Developing regions	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Caribbean	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
Latin America	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Eastern Asia	2.4	2.9	4.5	4.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5
Southern Asia	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.9
Western Asia	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.4
Oceania	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	13.5	7.6	8.3	8.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[b]	7.3	4.6	5.2	5.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[b]	13.0	8.6	9.4	9.6
Developed regions	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.1
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Small island developing States	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Annex I countries[c,d]	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.0

(c) Per $1 GDP (PPP)

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2006
World	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.48
Developing regions	0.64	0.58	0.60	0.59
Northern Africa	0.43	0.54	0.54	0.49
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.46
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.29
Caribbean	0.57	0.64	0.58	0.59
Latin America	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.29
Eastern Asia	1.46	0.89	0.93	0.91
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.46	0.48	0.41	0.38
Southern Asia	0.60	0.62	0.55	0.54
Southern Asia excluding India	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.50

	1990	2000	2005	2006
South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.46
Western Asia	0.51	0.59	0.55	0.53
Oceania	0.30	0.26	0.39	0.38
Commonwealth of Independent States[b]	1.54	1.26	0.98	0.93
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[b]	2.38	1.71	1.33	1.21
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[b]	1.45	1.20	0.93	0.89
Developed regions	0.49	0.41	0.39	0.37
Least developed countries	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.87	0.74	0.67
Small island developing States	0.57	0.44	0.42	0.40
Annex I countries[c,d]	0.51	0.43	0.40	0.38

[a] Total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Based on the annual national emission inventories of annex I countries (with the exception of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which are included in the Commonwealth of Independent States) that report to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1990[a]	2000	2006
Developing regions	247 536	212 493	55 419
Northern Africa	6 203	8 129	1 972
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 449	9 561	1 295
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 087	7 386
Caribbean	2 177	1 669	272
Latin America	73 871	29 418	7 114
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	29 870
Eastern Asia excluding China	12 904	14 885	4 680
Southern Asia	3 338	28 161	4 408
Southern Asia excluding India	3 338	9 466	1 437
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 809	3 299
Western Asia	11 470	11 882	6 975
Oceania	47	129	33
Commonwealth of Independent States	139 454	27 585	1 672
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2 738	928	175
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	136 716	26 657	1 497

	1990[a]	2000	2006
Developed regions	826 801	24 060	4 793
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	6 239	966	103
Least developed countries	1 461	4 764	1 178
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 386	468
Small island developing States	7 162	2 125	483

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E, whose years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2006
Total	81	72	72
Fully exploited	50	47	52
Under- and moderately exploited	31	25	20

Indicator 7.5

Proportion of total water resources used,[a] around 2000

(Percentage)

Developing regions	6.7
Northern Africa	77.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4
Eastern Asia	21.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.4
Southern Asia	26.6
Southern Asia excluding India	19.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.5
Western Asia	47.5
Oceania	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.4
Developed regions	9.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	12.9
Least developed countries	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	8.2
Small island developing States	1.3

[a] Surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a proportion of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a]

(Percentage)

	Excluding updated protected areas			*Including updated protected areas (total)*
	1990	*2000*	*2008*	
World[b]	5.4	8.0	9.8	12.1
Developing regions	6.1	9.5	11.2	13.0
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.4	8.9	9.4	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	14.4	18.8	21.0
Eastern Asia	7.0	9.9	10.9	14.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
Southern Asia	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.6
Southern Asia excluding India	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	5.3	6.0	7.5
Western Asia	3.7	17.8	17.8	17.9
Oceania	0.4	1.0	7.0	7.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.8	2.8	7.6
Developed regions	7.9	10.4	14.0	16.9
Least developed countries	8.7	9.4	10.7	12.0
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	9.4	10.5	11.4
Small island developing States	3.1	13.9	14.1	14.7

[a] Ratio of protected area (terrestrial and marine combined) to total territorial area.
[b] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.

(b) Terrestrial[a]

(Percentage)

	Excluding updated protected areas			*Including updated protected areas (total)*
	1990	*2000*	*2008*	
World[b]	5.9	8.4	9.4	12.0
Developing regions	7.1	11.0	12.6	14.6
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	9.5	10.0	12.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.2	15.5	20.2	22.7
Eastern Asia	7.4	10.5	11.5	14.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.6	12.6	12.6

	Excluding undated protected areas			Including undated protected areas (total)
	1990	2000	2008	
Southern Asia	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.9
South-Eastern Asia	5.4	11.0	11.8	15.0
Western Asia	4.0	19.1	19.1	19.2
Oceania	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.7
Developed regions	8.2	9.7	10.2	13.5
Least developed countries	9.6	10.4	10.9	12.3
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	10.5	10.6	11.4
Small island developing States	5.4	26.5	26.7	27.4

[a] Ratio of terrestrial protected area to total surface area.
[b] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.

(c) Marine[a]

(Percentage)

	Excluding undated protected areas			Including undated protected areas (total)
	1990	2000	2008	
World[b]	2.4	5.6	12.3	12.8
Developing regions	0.6	2.2	3.1	3.4
Northern Africa	0.3	2.6	3.4	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	7.3	10.0	10.5
Eastern Asia	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Southern Asia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Southern Asia excluding India	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.5
Western Asia	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Oceania	0.1	0.5	8.0	8.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
Developed regions	6.6	13.9	33.1	34.2
Least developed countries	0.4	1.0	9.0	9.0
Landlocked developing countries[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.3

[a] Ratio of marine protected area to total territorial waters.
[b] Includes territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates.
[c] Some landlocked developing countries have territorial water claims within inland seas.

Indicator 7.7
Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]
(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	Birds		*Mammals*	
	1994	*2008*	*1996*	*2008*
World	92.20	91.85	86.03	85.33
Developing regions	92.55	92.19	85.87	85.13
Northern Africa	97.60	97.12	90.18	89.82
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.75	93.60	86.76	86.59
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.10	92.95	87.09	86.56
Caribbean	96.01	95.93	89.81	89.94
Latin America	93.49	93.35	87.59	87.04
Eastern Asia	96.19	95.78	91.42	90.67
Southern Asia	95.99	95.52	86.92	86.21
South-Eastern Asia	93.40	92.66	84.27	82.59
Western Asia	97.60	96.99	92.95	92.50
Oceania	91.86	91.41	85.16	84.39
Commonwealth of Independent States	96.44	95.71	92.28	91.68
Developed regions	93.51	93.09	91.04	90.79

[a] International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Index values for non-data deficient species.

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source[a]
(Percentage)

	1990			*2006*		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	77	95	63	87	96	78
Developing regions	71	93	59	84	94	76
Northern Africa	88	95	82	92	96	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	82	35	58	81	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	94	61	92	97	73
Eastern Asia	68	97	55	88	98	81
Eastern Asia excluding China	--	98	—	—	98	—
Southern Asia	74	91	68	87	95	84
Southern Asia excluding India	82	95	77	83	91	78
South-Eastern Asia	73	92	64	86	92	81

	1990			2006		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
Western Asia	86	95	70	90	95	80
Oceania	51	92	39	50	91	37
Commonwealth of Independent States	93	97	84	94	99	86
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	87	95	80	88	98	79
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	95	98	87	97	99	91
Developed regions	98	100	95	99	100	97

[a] No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

Indicator 7.9

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility[a]

(Percentage)

	1990			2006		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	54	78	36	62	79	45
Developing regions	41	66	28	53	71	39
Northern Africa	62	82	44	76	90	59
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	40	20	31	42	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	81	35	79	86	52
Eastern Asia	48	61	43	65	74	59
Southern Asia	21	53	10	33	57	23
Southern Asia excluding India	39	74	25	48	70	37
South-Eastern Asia	50	74	40	67	78	58
Western Asia	79	93	56	84	94	64
Oceania	52	80	44	52	80	43
Commonwealth of Independent States	90	95	81	89	94	81
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95	97	93	93	95	92
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	89	94	77	88	94	75
Developed regions	99	100	96	99	100	96

[a] No new global or regional data available. Data presented are from 2008 report (A/63/1).

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
Developing regions	46.3	39.4	35.7
Northern Africa	36.2	20.3	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.5	65.8	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	27.0
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	36.5
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	42.9
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	34.2
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	25.8
Oceania	—	—	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more persons per room) and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of pit latrines are considered improved sanitation. These new figures are not comparable to previously published estimates where all households using pit latrine were considered slum households.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance (ODA)

Indicator 8.1

Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*[b]
All developing countries	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.4	107.1	104.4	103.5	119.8
Least developed countries	15.1	15.8	22.4	23.4	24.6	30.0	32.0	—

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*[a]
All developing countries	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.30
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	—

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1998	*2000*	*2002*	*2004*	*2007*
Percentage	10.7	14.1	18.0	15.9	19.2
Billions of United States dollars	3.0	4.3	5.6	7.7	12.3

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Percentage	67.6	91.8	91.3	92.3	89.0	84.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	30.8	48.9	62.2	60.2

[a] Based on only about 40 per cent of total ODA commitments from OECD/DAC countries, as it excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs, as well as all ODA from Austria, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United States of America, which do not report the tying status of their ODA.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Percentage	6.3	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.6
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.0	13.9	14.7	16.5	18.7

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
Percentage	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.2

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*1998*	*2000*	*2003*	*2007*[a]
(a) *Excluding arms*					
Developing countries[a]	53	54	63	71	83
Least developed countries	68	81	75	81	89
(b) *Excluding arms and oil*					
Developing countries[a]	54	54	65	71	79
Northern Africa	20	18	26	63	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	89	83	90	93
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	58	58	92	95
Latin America	74	77	82	90	93

	1996	1998	2000	2003	2007[a]
Eastern Asia	35	35	52	60	68
Southern Asia	41	42	46	54	64
South-Eastern Asia	60	58	76	75	79
Western Asia	45	46	56	57	94
Oceania	82	84	79	81	89
Commonwealth of Independent States	59	59	59	84	89
Least developed countries	78	78	70	78	80

[a] Includes Commonwealth of Independent States countries.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2003	2005	2007
(a) *Agricultural goods*					
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.4
Least developed countries	3.9	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.1
(b) *Textiles*					
Developing countries	7.3	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.0
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.1
(c) *Clothing*					
Developing countries	11.4	10.8	9.6	8.3	8.2
Least developed countries	8.1	7.8	7.0	6.4	6.4

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]
Percentage	2.03	1.17	1.13	1.05	0.97	0.89
Billions of United States dollars	322	351	381	376	363	365

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.1
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3

[a] Aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data commenced in 2007. Only Canada and the European Community reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	2009[b]
Reached completion point	1	24
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	11
Yet to be considered for decision point	13	6
Total eligible countries	**35**	**41**

[a] As of December 2000; including only countries that are heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) in 2009.
[b] As of March 2009.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2009
To countries that reached decision or completion point	30	77

[a] Expressed in end-2007 net present value terms; commitment status as of March 2009.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a,b]

	1990	1995	2000	2007
Developing regions	19.7	14.4	12.6	4.1
Northern Africa	39.9	22.7	15.4	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.6	10.4	9.4	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	18.7	21.8	8.0
Caribbean	16.8	10.8	8.0	11.9
Latin America	20.7	19.0	22.2	7.9
Eastern Asia	10.6	9.0	5.1	0.6

	1990	1995	2000	2007
Southern Asia	17.7	26.9	13.7	7.4
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	22.3	11.5	7.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	7.9	6.5	3.3
Western Asia	27.8	22.3	17.6	11.8
Oceania	14.0	7.8	5.9	4.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.6[c]	6.1	8.1	2.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.6[c]	3.8	8.4	1.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.6[c]	6.2	8.1	2.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9.7	11.7	11.8	4.2
Least developed countries	16.8	13.4	11.6	6.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	7.3	8.6	2.0
Small island developing States	13.7	9.5	8.7	11.2

[a] Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.
[b] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and, for some years, might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.
[c] Data for 1993.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13
Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

(no global or regional data are available)

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population

	1990	2000	2007
World	9.8	16.0	19.0
Developing regions	2.3	8.0	13.3
Northern Africa	2.8	7.2	12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	14.6	17.9
Caribbean	7.1	11.6	10.9
Latin America	6.2	14.9	18.4

	1990	2000	2007
Eastern Asia	2.4	13.7	28.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	24.9	43.0	40.2
Southern Asia	0.7	3.3	4.4
Southern Asia excluding India	1.1	3.5	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	4.8	11.3
Western Asia	9.6	17.5	17.6
Oceania	3.3	5.2	5.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.4	18.5	25.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7.9	8.8	11.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	13.9	21.8	30.6
Developed regions	42.4	55.1	47.6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13.1	21.1	24.1
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	2.7	3.6
Small island developing States	8.0	13.2	12.1

Indicator 8.15

Cellular subscribers per 100 population

	1995	2000	2007
World	1.6	12.1	50.3
Developing regions	0.4	5.5	38.6
Northern Africa	<0.05	2.8	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	22.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.2	67.0
Caribbean	1.2	6.6	42.9
Latin America	0.8	12.6	68.9
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	43.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	76.2
Southern Asia	<0.05	0.4	23.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.05	0.5	30.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.3	48.2
Western Asia	0.9	14.6	71.8
Oceania	0.2	2.4	16.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	<0.05	1.8	93.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.05	1.3	42.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.1	2.0	112.5
Developed regions	7.8	47.8	100.0
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.1	8.9	94.7

	1995	2000	2007
Least developed countries[a]	<0.05	0.3	14.5
Landlocked developing countries	<0.05	1.0	18.2
Small island developing States	1.5	10.5	44.4

[a] The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 population

	1995	2000	2007
World	0.7	6.5	20.6
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	12.7
Northern Africa	<0.05	0.8	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	25.7
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	18.3
Latin America	0.1	4.0	26.3
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.6	18.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.9	27.1	53.3
Southern Asia	<0.05	0.5	6.9
Southern Asia excluding India[a]	<0.05	0.3	7.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	11.8
Western Asia	0.1	3.9	15.7
Oceania	<0.05	1.9	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	1.4	17.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[a]	<0.05	0.5	7.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.1	1.7	21.5
Developed regions	3.9	29.9	63.5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.1	3.4	23.4
Least developed countries[b]	<0.05	0.1	1.5
Landlocked developing countries[a]	<0.05	0.3	3.5
Small island developing States	0.2	5.0	19.1

[a] The 1995 column shows 1996 data.
[b] The 1995 column shows 1998 data.

Sources: United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and MDG Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2009 reporting on MDG indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data".

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except CIS countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. In the tables, developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

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